

**Vezhnev
Wants Move
Carter
SALT-2**

Washington, Jan. 19 (NYT).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko yesterday urged President Jimmy Carter to move the SALT-2 talks to Moscow. Gromyko said that the Soviet Union was prepared to accept a new major arms limitation agreement with the United States, but that the United States must first move the talks to Moscow. Gromyko said that the Soviet Union was prepared to accept a new major arms limitation agreement with the United States, but that the United States must first move the talks to Moscow.



SO LONG—President-elect Jimmy Carter shaking hands with Plains, Ga., townspeople who were boarding the Peanut Special train (background) yesterday to go to Washington for the inauguration. Mr. Carter flew to Washington in a chartered plane.

To Be Inaugurated Today

Carter Sees a 'New Spirit' for U.S.

By Fred Fariss
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (NYT).—President-elect Jimmy Carter today promised inauguration-bound neighbors in Plains, Ga., "a new day, a new beginning, a new spirit for our country," and then flew off to Washington. In what has become typical Carter style, he and his family traveled in a chartered commercial airplane rather than a government plane.

At noon tomorrow he will be sworn in as the 39th President of the United States, succeeding Richard M. Nixon. "Yesterday he told reporters in Plains 'I feel good and I'm ready to go,'" he has finished work on his inaugural speech, which he will deliver following his Capitol swearing-in ceremony, a speech that will be closely examined for clues to the Carter administration's policies.

But Mr. Carter's press secretary, Jody Powell, said the address will be shorter than most such speeches, lasting only 15 minutes. "He sees it not as a proper time to detail programs but to state as simply and directly as possible the basic principles and goals of the administration," Mr. Powell said.

Call for Sacrifice
One theme, Mr. Powell indicated, would be a call for sacrifice by Americans to solve the nation's problems. "It is a speech which sets a realistic tone for the immediate future," he said.

Worst Since Farouk Ouster
Sadat Halts Price Rises
After 2 Days of Rioting

By Thomas W. Lippman
CAIRO, Jan. 19 (WP).—Price increases imposed Monday were suspended today after two days of riots in Cairo and other major Egyptian cities.

The capital, its suburbs, the Mediterranean port of Alexandria and the city of Suez were placed under total curfew late this afternoon as the government sought to control the country's worst outbreak of domestic violence since King Farouk was overthrown in 1952.

After a morning of battles between rioters throwing rocks and police replying with tear gas, Cairo radio announced that the police had been given orders to shoot rioters and that a curfew would be imposed from 4 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Several hours after the start of the curfew, demonstrators were still fighting running battles with police, who replied with tear gas. There were no official casualty figures, but reliable witnesses said that at least eight persons were known to have been killed in the Cairo area alone. Several persons were badly hurt when police opened fire with shotguns on a mob storming their station near the main post office.

Egyptian authorities canceled transmission of photographs of the incidents taken by new agencies. Early this afternoon, it was officially announced that Mr. Sadat had approved a request from Premier Mamoudh Solaiman for a "suspension" of the price increases, which had ranged up to 31 per cent on such items as wheat, soap, rice, cooking gas, cigarettes and some textiles.

The announcement of these increases touched off anti-government demonstrations by students and workers that turned today into an uncontrolled frenzy of window breaking, burning, rock throwing and attacks on government buildings.

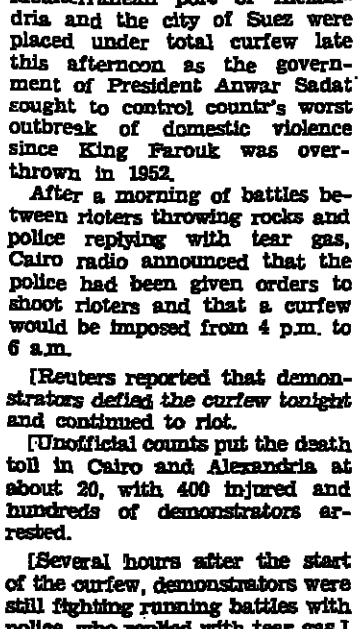
The government had feared this type of reaction if it cut the subsidies that have held down the price of these commodities to an artificially low level, which has enabled the country's poverty-stricken population to keep eating.

But the government's hand was forced by international financial organizations and countries that give aid to Egypt. They have been demanding, as a price for further assistance, that Egypt reduce or eliminate the subsidy program. It has been costing more than \$1 billion a year, which the country does not have to maintain the subsidy system.

How these aid donors and lenders will react to the restoration of a system they had been pressuring Egypt to curtail remains to be seen. Either way, the news is bad for the country's already grim economic outlook.

Central Cairo and many of its working-class neighborhoods were in a shambles after a night and day of rioting. Even before the curfew, most shops were closed and shuttered, public transport and taxi service had been stopped and the government had ordered schools and universities closed for two weeks.

Premier Solaiman, a former policeman, said that the rioters were "under the command of Communists." Perhaps they were, when the demonstrations first broke out yesterday among Alexandria dock workers, Cairo university students and factory hands in the industrial suburb of Helwan. But by this morning, the disorders had



Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi calling election.

Vance Is Said To Plan Trip To Mideast

For Talks Next Month With Major Leaders

By Bernard Gwertzman
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (NYT).—Cyrus Vance, the secretary of state-designate, intends to fly to the Middle East next month to discuss ways of resuming peace efforts in the area, according to high-ranking diplomatic and State Department sources.

The sources said Mr. Vance discussed his plans last Friday with Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz, and with Arab ambassadors Monday in talks at the State Department.

Mr. Vance had originally said that he intended to delegate authority for Middle East diplomacy to a designated subordinate so as to avoid being entangled in the time-consuming type of travel that marked Henry Kissinger's "subtle diplomacy." Between November 1973, and September 1975, Mr. Kissinger visited the Middle East about a dozen times.

In addition to receiving the views of important Middle East leaders about how negotiations should proceed, Mr. Vance will be able to lay the groundwork for visiting to this country later in the winter or spring such key figures as President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, King Hussein of Jordan, Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel.

Mr. Rabin is expected to be the first of the heads of government to visit Washington, but his visit is in some doubt because of the Labor party caucus next month that will decide whether he or Defense Minister Shimon Peres leads the party in the May elections.

In meeting with members of Congress last week, President-elect Jimmy Carter listed the Middle East as one of the priority areas for negotiations. Mr. Vance, testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, had also said that the chances seemed more fruitful for progress in the Middle East than at any recent time.

Mr. Vance tentatively plans to visit Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

He was apparently persuaded by Mr. Kissinger and other diplomats that it would be a waste of time for a lesser official to visit the area. The Arab leaders, in particular, have been much less forthcoming with lower-ranking diplomats than they have been with those of Mr. Kissinger's stature.

Critical to the discussions will be what type of forum should be used to advance Middle East diplomacy, and how to get around the problem caused by the Arab countries' insistence that the Palestine Liberation Organization be represented in negotiations.

Chirac Will Run For Paris Post In March Vote
PARIS, Jan. 19 (AP).—Former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said today that he will run for mayor of Paris "so the capital of France does not run the risk of falling into the hands of the Socialist-Communist coalition."

Paris has not had a mayor for more than a century because of fears of the central government that the position would be too powerful. But the post will be revived in nationwide municipal elections in March in which the left is expected to make major gains.

Mr. Chirac, who resigned as Prime Minister in August in a dispute with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, recently took charge of the reconstituted Gaullist movement called the Rally for the Republic.



Henry Kissinger, on last lap of banquet circuit.

Was this a buildup for his memoirs, calculated so that the word would get around about the kind of inside information Mr. Kissinger had? No. It was probably more simple: He likes to tell anecdotes and, in his expansive mood, was showing off a bit.

In the last few days, Mr. Kissinger had been analyzed and criticized by columnists and editorial writers and probably he will never fully win over the critics, but at the close of his speech to the National Press Club, he tried: "Because of my origin, I have perhaps a unique perspective of

the Interior Ministry statement said that the problem of home rule for the region could be taken up only by a freely elected parliament. General elections are scheduled for late spring.

The Interior Ministry also said that it was inclined to accept demands that Basque be given the status of an official language. It proposed that this be done first on a municipal level, starting with those towns where a majority speaks Basque.

Three days ago, the ministry issued orders confining the paramilitary Guardia Civil police force, which the Basques have often accused of brutality and unnecessary killings, to rural areas.

In Madrid, meanwhile, efforts to form a far-ranging centrist election alliance resulted in the signing of a pact between the moderate Popular party and the Spanish Democratic Union, a right-of-center Christian Democratic group.

The Popular party is led by two former cabinet ministers, Pio Cabanillas and Jose Maria de Arellano. The Spanish Democratic Union has among its sympathizers several members of the Cabinet of Premier Adolfo Suarez.

Democrats Join Position in Saxony
Dresden, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Germany's first Christian-Democratic-Free Democratic coalition in nearly six years took in the Lower Saxony state election today, ending a year-long political stalemate. The Christian Democrats are the opposition party. A change gave the small Democratic party a foot on the sides of the political fence, still allied with the ruling 1 Democratic party in the 1 government in Bonn.

Authorities Step Up Campaign On Czech, Polish Dissidents

From Wire Dispatches

PRAGUE, Jan. 19.—Dissidents in Czechoslovakia and Poland have come under increased pressure from Communist authorities, including newspaper attacks and the dismissal of a former party official from his job.

Odenek Mlynar, a former Central Committee secretary under ousted Czechoslovak party leader Alexander Dubcek, was fired yesterday without notice from his job at the National Museum, dissident sources said.

The move came shortly after Mr. Mlynar published an appeal to Western governments and political parties to help to prevent persecution of critics of the Prague regime.

Rude Pravo, the Communist party newspaper, in an editorial specifically answered appeals by playwright Pavel Kohout and Mr. Mlynar for support from Communist, other leftist and democratic governments and parties in the current crackdown on signatories of the "Charter 77" human rights manifesto.

Second Time
Rude Pravo accused Mr. Mlynar, who has asked Western Communist and Socialist leaders "not to allow human and civil rights campaigners in Czechoslovakia to be brutally suppressed for the second time in a decade," of "having aggravated the 1968 crisis by his political trapeze acts."

Mr. Dubcek and his supporters were purged from party and government after the Soviet-led invasion in 1968.

Rude Pravo, addressing itself to the dissidents, said "socialist society will not tolerate vermin in its home."

In Warsaw, the Polish Communist party newspaper, Trybuna Ludu alleged that activities of a dissident committee, that aids workers were "foreign inspired."

Four Czech intellectuals were reported Monday to be facing trial accused of anti-state activities in connection with publication of the Charter 77 manifesto.

The announcement that theater producer Otto Ernest and three others, identified by dissident sources as playwright Václav Havel, journalist Jiri Lederer and former theater director Frantisek Pavlovsk, were being held, followed a spate of arrests of signatories of the charter.

Diplomatic sources said the tough stand taken by the Czechoslovak authorities was designed to convince the Soviet leadership that there is no danger of a move toward liberalization, as occurred in 1968 under Mr. Dubcek's leadership.

The party's political and cultural weekly, Tvorba, carried a lengthy article implying that Mr. Kohout and other writers prominent in the human-rights movement were published in the West at the instigation of the West German intelligence service, Mr. Kohout, who is one of more than 300 signatories of Charter 77, was a leading figure in the "Prague Spring" of 1968.

In the article, entitled "Dead Investment of Pavel Kohout's Deals with Anti-Communism," Tvorba alleged that a Swiss publisher, Hans C.J. Bucher of Locarno, until his sale in 1973, acted as a front for the West German intelligence service in the publication in the West of works by Mr. Kohout, Ludvik Vaculik and other regime critics.

Rude Pravo carried an editorial assailing Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky for saying in Vienna yesterday that he intended to do "a number of things" to help beleaguered human rights activists in Czechoslovakia.

The editorial compared Mr. Kreisky to Lord Rumsfeld, a British diplomat whose 1968 mission to Prague laid the groundwork for the Munich pact and the partition of Czechoslovakia.

"We definitely shall not reserve a hotel room for any Rumsfelds," Rude Pravo wrote. "If Mr. Kreisky and those who are so worried about us really want to do something for human rights, they have simple opportunities to do so in their own countries."

Richard Hopeful; Vorster Held Set For Compromise

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Ivor Richard of Britain, chairman of the ad hoc committee, emerged from a 21/2-hour meeting with Prime Minister John Vorster today and expressed hope that South Africa will assist in persuading Rhodesia's ruling white minority to accept British terms for a peaceful transition to majority rule.

For Mr. Richard, the meeting provided a measure of encouragement after the series of setbacks that have marked his three-week-old southern African shuttle. However, he was careful to say that he had not sought any commitments from Mr. Vorster.

"I did not specifically ask the Prime Minister for any assistance," Mr. Richard told newsmen who were admitted into the South African leader's conference room at the end of the meeting. Mr. Vorster said he would reserve comment until a debate in Parliament here next week.

The key point to emerge was that Mr. Vorster seemed ready to accept a settlement that departed from the proposals put forward by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Juan Carlos' Egypt Trip
CAIRO, Jan. 19 (AP).—King Juan Carlos of Spain will visit Egypt March 16-19, Cairo's state-owned press reported. Premier Anwar el-Sadat is due here Friday to make preparations for the King's visit, the reports added.



An overhead view shortly after bridge fell onto crowded commuter train near Sydney.

Toll at 80, Expected to Rise, In Australian Train Wreck

SYDNEY, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Rescue workers today lifted the remaining debris covering a commuter train that derailed yesterday and then crashed into a road bridge, bringing down tons of concrete on the coaches and killing 80 persons.

A police spokesman said the death toll from Australia's worst railroad disaster was expected to rise since some of the 91 injured were in critical condition and not expected to live.

Killed in the crash were 43 men, 36 women and a female child, the spokesman said. A tent was used as a temporary morgue alongside the twisted tracks.

Supt. Ray Williams, in charge of rescue operations, said the 80 bodies were recovered from the third and fourth coaches of the train, which carried 600 passengers on its regular weekday run from Mount Victoria, 70 miles west of Sydney.

Eight-Car Train
The coaches were crushed by falling concrete after the eight-car train jumped the track and slammed into a bridge support as it moved toward the Granville station, 14 miles west of Sydney.

Hundreds of dead and bloody survivors staggered from the wreckage while rescue workers clawed their way into the rubble in search of trapped and injured passengers.

The workers were hampered by escaping gas from a severed line that officials feared might ignite.

The smallest doctors and nurses squeezed into the tiny openings in the flattened rubble to amputate limbs and inject morphine into the injured survivors.

The crash occurred during the peak morning commuter period. Most of the passengers were factory workers, secretaries and some vacationing schoolchildren.

When word of the tragedy reached Sydney, more than a thousand residents left their homes and offices to donate blood.

The worst previous train wreck in Australia occurred in 1908, when 44 persons died in the crash of a Ballarat-Melbourne express into a stationary train in the Melbourne suburb of Sunshine.

28 Killed in India
NEW DELHI, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Twenty-eight persons died and 78 were injured yesterday when a passenger train collided with a stationary train near the Hindu holy city of Varanasi, in north-east India, the Samachar news agency reported.

Heavy Riots In Egypt
(Continued from Page 1)
gone far beyond mere political demonstrations into a general wave of unrest and violence that threatened the Sadat regime.

Mr. Sadat spent most of the day at Aswan, in the south of Egypt, where he was expecting to receive Yugoslav President Tito tomorrow. But Marshal Tito canceled his visit after the death of his premier in a plane crash and Mr. Sadat returned to Cairo tonight.

Curfew Heeded
By the time he arrived, an eerie tranquility had settled over what is normally one of the world's noisiest and most crowded cities. Most of the capital area's estimated 11 million inhabitants appeared to have heeded the government's warning and were off the streets, although some incidents were still reported to night.

There was no obvious pattern to the targets of the demonstrators' wrath. Shepheard's Hotel, the newspaper Al-Ahram, popular nightclubs on the road to the pyramids, several police stations, some buses and the science building of the American University were among the places that were wrecked or burned or had their windows smashed.

Liberal Climate In Spain Suits Nudist Group

BARCELONA, Jan. 19 (UPI).—In a climate of growing liberty, a group of Spaniards yesterday founded the nation's only nudist organization.

Ricardo Fernandez, one of the founding members of the Catalonian Nudist Federation, said that nudism had been banned under the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

But now, he said, the time appeared to be ripe to re-establish the movement, which had existed during the Republican regime overthrown by Gen. Franco in the late 1930s.

"We are sick and tired of having to travel to France so we can expose our bodies to the sun without risk," he said.



Samuel Silkin, U.K. attorney general, going to court.

U.K. Regime, Courts in Dispute On Powers to Ban Postal Strike

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Sam Silkin, attorney general in Britain's Labor government, told three Appeal Court judges yesterday that they had no right to question his decision not to act over a proposed boycott of South Africa by this nation's Postal Workers Union.

The court was considering constitution of a temporary injunction to keep Post Office workers from staging a week-long boycott of mail and telecommunications to and from South Africa in protest against that nation's policy of apartheid.

The boycott was due to have started Sunday but the Appeal Court on Saturday granted an application for a temporary injunction, sought by John Couriel, administrative director of the rightist National Association for Freedom.

The three judges—Lord Denning, Lord Goff and Lord Lawton—questioned Mr. Silkin about the danger that an attorney general might misuse his office. But Mr. Silkin insisted: "He is answerable to Parliament."

Mr. Silkin said a private individual could get the courts to issue a declaration that someone was breaking the law, but not an injunction preventing him from doing so. He said that was the way the law had developed.

He said the Appeal Court was wrong to impose the injunction against the postal workers and would be wrong to continue it.

The attorney general told the judges: "I must say, with the utmost respect to your lordships but also with the utmost firmness, that the courts must not assume any mantle of Parliament."

The postal workers had planned to join other British unions and some foreign labor groups in this week's boycott protest against South Africa.

Assad Warns He Will Back Palestinians

Vows to Enforce Cairo Agreement

BEIRUT, Jan. 19 (UPI) (Continued).—President Hafez al-Assad of Syria has told Lebanese conservative leaders that any attempt to obstruct an accord regulating relations between Lebanon and the Palestinian guerrillas on its soil would be dealt with by force, the independent newspaper An-Nahar said today.

"Any attempt at obstructing the implementation of the Cairo agreement will be dealt with by force," the Syrian President was quoted as saying.

Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel recently called the accord "obsolete."

There has been considerable controversy over what the Cairo agreement allows. The Palestinians contend that it permits them to keep arms and operational bases in the south for use against Israel. A text of the agreement that has been published by An-Nahar says that the guerrillas are allowed to "regulate and limit" weapons in their camps but this must be "within the framework of Lebanese security."

To the Letter
Conservative former President Suleiman Franjieh and Mr. Gemayel reportedly objected to some provisions of the agreement in talks with the Syrian President yesterday. But Mr. Assad told reporters after the talks it would be carried out "to the letter."

An-Nahar said that Mr. Franjieh and Mr. Gemayel demanded that the guerrillas freeze operations against Israel from their southern bases in order to avoid Israeli military retaliation against southern Lebanese frontier villages.

Mr. Assad said that the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization promised to fully adhere to the Cairo accord.

He reportedly told the two Lebanese leaders that he was giving the south Lebanon issue his attention and that he was optimistic that the Palestinian issue would be solved as part of inter-Arab efforts for an overall Middle East settlement.

Two Cruise Missile Programs Authorized by Ford's Pentagon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—The Defense Department authorized yesterday the development of two strategic variants of the Cruise missile in an action that could have an impact on the next round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

Moscow has demanded that long-range Cruise missiles, jet-powered drones, be counted as part of the U.S. strategic arsenal. Along with the Soviet Union's Backfire bomber, the Cruise missile has become a major obstacle to a new agreement limiting strategic weapons.

The Navy was directed to proceed with engineering development of its Tomahawk Cruise missile, a weapon with a 2,000-mile range that can be launched from submarines or warships. The Air Force was authorized to proceed with development of a 1,000-mile Cruise missile that could be launched by its B-52 strategic bombers.

In addition, Deputy Defense Secretary William Clement directed the Air Force to develop a version of the Tomahawk missile that could be launched from mobile platforms on land, possibly as a supplement or eventual replacement for fighter bombers for tactical nuclear or conventional attack.

The decision by the outgoing administration to proceed with engineering development of strategic Cruise missiles can be modified or reversed by the Carter administration. But vested interests that accumulate around weapons programs, once approved, will make it difficult for the new administration to abolish a program already authorized.

Rumsfeld Says Soviet Build Requires Similar U.S. Effort

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Warning Congress and the Carter administration that it could be dangerous to cut the Pentagon budget, outgoing Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld yesterday issued a grim assessment of the growth of Soviet armed might.

"The Soviet Union, whatever its purposes, is without question engaged in a serious, steady and sustained effort which, in the absence of a U.S. response, could make it the dominant military power in the world," Mr. Rumsfeld said in a 336-page report on the U.S. defense posture.

"The Kremlin is behaving as though it is determined to increase Soviet military power whether we show restraint or not," he said. "Soviet military programs which we observe are more extensive than necessary for deterrence and the magnitude of the Soviet military effort, impressive by any standard, continues the momentum that it has displayed for more than a decade."

The grimmest words in Mr. Rumsfeld's assessment described conditions that might develop in the 1980s unless the United States mounted a strong effort to modernize and protect its military forces, both nuclear and conventional.

\$12.1-Billion Program
In his last official act as defense secretary, Mr. Rumsfeld offered a simple cure for the problems he prophesied: Approve the Ford administration's \$12.1 billion Pentagon budget and continue to boost the total for at least the next five years.

At the present time, Mr. Rumsfeld said, "U.S. strategic nuclear forces are capable of completing the missions prescribed for them under second-strike conditions. Even after a full-scale Soviet surprise attack concentrated on U.S. forces, it is estimated that the on-station SLBMs [submarine-launched ballistic missiles], and most of the alert bombers would survive. The surviving force should be able, if necessary, to cause major destruction to the military and industrial capacity and to the leadership and population of the Soviet Union."

In substance, that is the same assessment that Harold Brown, who will succeed Mr. Rumsfeld tomorrow, expressed during his appearance last week before the Senate Armed Services Committee when it was considering his appointment as Jimmy Carter's defense secretary.

But by emphasizing projections of much greater Soviet power in the future, Mr. Rumsfeld set a different tone from that of Mr. Brown. The outgoing Pentagon chief clearly hoped to document his version of the Soviet threat in an effort to head off cuts in such programs as the B-1 bomber, Trident submarine and MX missile.

Shortly before Mr. Rumsfeld's report was released, Herbert Scoville Jr., former deputy director of the CIA, told a group of newsmen that the intelligence estimates of total Soviet bombs and missile warheads was lower now than had been anticipated last year.

"It is hard to know this year," he said.

Estimates by U.S. On Soviet Power Bar 'Worst Case'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Official U.S. intelligence estimates reject the "worst case" argument about Soviet military intentions, senators said yesterday after receiving secret testimony from CIA director George Bush.

However, there are "honest, legitimate fears for disagreement in this area," said Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., who submitted an inquiry into the current intelligence dispute.

Claims that "political considerations" altered official estimates of Soviet strategic intentions are unwarranted, Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J., said after Mr. Bush testified for three hours to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. Bush, who is leaving office as CIA director, was questioned on the use of outside specialists to challenge the official intelligence estimates. The outsiders, labeled Team B, headed by Harvard Prof. Richard Pipes, essentially took a "worst case" view of Soviet intentions to achieve superiority and prepare for war against the United States.

2 Superpower Are Compared

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld's report presents this comparison of the current strength of two superpowers:

USSR: U.S., 1,054; Warheads, 1,450; U.S., 8,500; Russia, 4,000; U.S., 880; Russia, 418; U.S., 21; Russia, 1 million; NATO: 44 million; Warsaw Pact: 5.5 million.

Russia Asks SALT Action

(Continued from Page 1)
of 2,400 missiles and bombs each side, of which 1,200 carry multiple independently targeted warheads.

The agreement bogged over whether to include delivery systems like the Polaris-Cruise missile and Soviet long-range bombers, named Backfire, in the Moscow talks that the missile should be included. Backfire bomber should not be included, the pact has been delayed political expedients of the election.

Yesterday, Mr. Brezhnev said that in order "to come what has already been said," the Vladivostok agreement should be signed in the present state, not be renegotiated, a position that Mr. Carter has left open an apparent response to critics who contend the offer was too high, the Soviet side said after the accord was completed, "they could immediately pass on to more far-reaching negotiations."

Millions of Hindus Bathe on Holy Day

ALLAHABAD, India, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Millions of Hindus today bathed in the Ganges of the sacred Ganges Jamuna River on the day of the world's largest religious festival, the Kumbh Mela.

Government officials said millions of people bathed in the waters between midnight 8:30 a.m. and 10 p.m. were reported in the area and the city of Allahabad, 385 miles southeast of New Delhi, believes that to hold the function of the waters would be a "worst case" view of the situation.

Police are reported to be on alert for trouble in the area, but no major incidents have been reported.

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Missile Program

Warner Has 4 Weeks to Make Revisions in Ford's Budget

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI)—The incoming Carter administration now has four weeks to make the budget from Grand Old Party's traditional into Plains State's new style.

Unconstrained by a tight congressional timetable and by the 1977-78 fiscal year, the new budget officials believe they can craft a budget that will reflect the administration's new priorities.

Defense Secretary William French Smith said the administration will develop a version of the budget that will reflect the administration's new priorities.

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U.S. Soviet Similar

Why there is a similarity between the facts and the facts are the same. The Soviet Union is a major power in the world. The United States is a major power in the world. The Soviet Union is a major power in the world. The United States is a major power in the world.

Senate Panels Endorse All in Carter Cabinet

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Senate today endorsed all 15 members of President-elect Jimmy Carter's Cabinet.

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2 Super Are Co-Designers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI)—The House today endorsed two supermajority bills that would give President-elect Jimmy Carter the authority to appoint and remove members of his Cabinet.

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Missinger Attempting to Mend Fences in Farewell Speeches

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Russia SALT II

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Massacre Case Goes to Trial Again in Italy

ALLABAD, Italy, Jan. 19 (UPI)—A 19-year-old case of a bomb attack on a train yesterday went to court for a second time.

The case went to court for a second time.



MOVING ON—President-elect Jimmy Carter, an employee at the Carter peanut warehouse and a Secret Service agent carrying Amy Carter's doll house to a moving van in Plains, Ga., earlier this week as the Carters went to Washington.

Most Carter Transition Aides Inauguration Will Be Jobless Tomorrow

By Nancy Hicks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI)—Most of the bright new faces who came to town to run President-elect Jimmy Carter's transition team are sitting and waiting, as the inauguration nears, with no job and no immediate prospect for a job in the new administration.

Sorensen Bid Hurts Carter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI)—The President-elect raised the possibility that Sen. Sorensen might seek similar alliances against Mr. Carter at moments of opportunity in the future.

Sen. Sorensen's bid for the position of Vice President-elect hurt Carter's chances.

Waldheim Sets Mideast Visit

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 19 (UPI)—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim embarks on a Middle East peace mission next week to try to reconcile Arab-Israeli differences over Palestinian participation in the stalled Geneva peace conference.

Paris Papers Out

PARIS, Jan. 19 (Reuters)—Paris daily newspapers failed to appear today because of a 24-hour strike by printers.

French Experts Say Killer Isn't Insane

TROYES, France, Jan. 19 (Reuters)—Psychiatrists said in court today that child-killer Patrick Henry, 23, whose trial has triggered a national debate over the death penalty, was immature and impulsive, but not insane.

Mozambique Bars Visits

MAPUTO, Mozambique, Jan. 19 (Reuters)—Mozambique has closed its borders to foreign tourists, businessmen and private visitors to tighten security for next month's congress of the ruling Frelimo movement.

Interim Director

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI)—In the absence of a designated director and with George Bush, the outgoing director leaving office tomorrow, the CIA will be run in the interim by E. Henry Knoche, who was appointed deputy director last spring.

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Deplore 'Circus-Like' Atmosphere

Foreign Newspapers Assail Execution in U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—Foreign commentators have said that the scene at the execution of murderer Gary Gilmore was obscene, grisly, circus-like and uncivilized.

Gilmore's struggle to die had been front-page news in many countries. The end Monday produced banner headlines and interruption of radio programs for the execution report.

"To the end there was a circus-like spectacle around the convicted murderer which was so horrible that it almost made the execution look less disgusting," Stockholm's Svenska Dagbladet said. "Not only the laws of humanity but also the dignity of the nation demand that no more lives be taken through executions."

Indiana Approves U.S. Amendment On Equal Rights

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 19 (AP)—Indiana has become the 35th state to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment after the vote of President-elect Jimmy Carter called to ask a wavering legislator to switch his vote. The vote was 26 to 24.

Waldheim Sets Mideast Visit

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 19 (UPI)—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim embarks on a Middle East peace mission next week to try to reconcile Arab-Israeli differences over Palestinian participation in the stalled Geneva peace conference.

Paris Gets Delay On U.S. Criticism

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI)—France is telling the United States it has no right to criticize last week's release of an alleged Palestinian terrorist in Paris.

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Center in Ethiopia Finds

Myths, Loss of Self-Respect Undercut Attack on Leprosy

By David Lamb

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 19.—Leprosy—even the word is spoken in whispers. For the victims of this common but misunderstood disease still must endure a personal burden as crippling as their deformities—the burden of being outcasts.

It is a stigma that has haunted lepers throughout history. A century ago, lepers walking the streets in Scandinavian countries had to ring bells to warn the public of their approach. In Europe, church services were held for persons who contracted the disease in order to declare them officially dead. In the Sudan, lepers were tied to trees and crushed to death when neighbors chopped the trees down.

Today in Africa and Asia, where 96 per cent of the world's 13 million lepers live, the public outcry may be less shrill, but a person with leprosy still suffers much the same ostracism as a century ago. In fact, the staff at Africa's most advanced leprosy hospital, located here in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa, are finding that two of their most difficult tasks are to destroy the myths that surround the disease and to restore the victims' self-respect.

Viewed as a Curse
"I don't care if you come from the States or the Sudan," said Dr. Harold Wheat, training director at the All-Africa Leprosy Rehabilitation and Training Center (ALERT). "Everyone, no matter how subtly, somehow views the disease as a curse, as though it's punishment from God."

U.S. Cancels Test Of XM-1 Tank, Bonn's Leopard-2

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Army Secretary Martin Hoffman yesterday officially canceled a contest between the U.S. XM-1, which will have no further competition in providing more than 3,000 tanks for the Army in a \$4.9-billion program, with production to start in 1979 or 1980.

The decision means that Chrysler Corp., which is in advanced engineering development of the XM-1, will have no further competition in providing more than 3,000 tanks for the Army in a \$4.9-billion program, with production to start in 1979 or 1980.

In an announcement, Mr. Hoffman said an agreement he reached with Bonn officials last Wednesday "limits the evaluation of the Federal Republic of Germany's Leopard-2 main battle tank." Future efforts will be limited to standardization of parts on the two tanks, Mr. Hoffman said.

Under an earlier agreement, the Leopard-2 and the XM-1 would have been tested against each other, with the United States to choose between the two in March.

The new agreement also pushes back until December a U.S. decision on whether to adopt a German or British 120-mm gun for use on the XM-1.

Ex-CIA Employee Indicted as a Spy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—A federal grand jury in Baltimore yesterday indicted former CIA employee Edwin Moore 2d on charges of espionage and willfully withholding stolen government documents.

Mr. Moore, 56, was arrested in Washington by the FBI on Dec. 22 after an apparently unsuccessful attempt to sell classified documents to Soviet diplomats for \$200,000. The FBI found a number of boxes of documents in Mr. Moore's home. The indictment charged him with unlawful use of four documents.

Mr. Moore allegedly put a note in a telephone directory, which he delivered to a Soviet establishment here, offering to supply national documents for a \$200,000 payment. A building guard mistook the package for a possible bomb and it was turned over to the FBI.

Lepers and lunatics go together, they think."

Fantaye Admasu, 33, a former schoolteacher, knows this anguish only too well. Twelve years ago, he noticed the first symptoms of leprosy—patches of skin discoloration. Before long, the nerves in his left hand went numb and soon he could no longer hold a stick of chalk or pick up a piece of injera, the maize pancake Ethiopians serve at almost every meal.

He could sense the stares and feel the awkwardness as friends ignored him and strangers avoided his touch. His wife divorced him. His daughter went to live with her grandmother. He lost his job. And Mr. Fantaye, like so many before him, came to the city seeking anonymity. Now undergoing treatment at ALERT, he holds up his bandaged hands and sobs.

"Do you not think people will stare and look away every time I try to pick up a piece of injera?" Partly due to ALERT, these attitudes are slowly changing. Just a decade ago, this spotlessly clean complex was a traditional leper colony where the diseased lived and worked together, isolated from the outside world. In 1966, a revolutionary concept was introduced: Lepers were to be treated like human beings and leprosy was to be considered no more shameful than any other skin disease.

Fences Came Down
The fences to the outside world came down. ALERT became the only facility in Africa to combine in a single complex a training and education unit, a hospital and a research section. Among its accomplishments, ALERT has trained since 1970 more than 1,400 paramedics who are now in villages throughout the continent, treating leprosy and destroying some of the myths that linger even in the industrialized world.

Leprosy is not hereditary. It is not fatal, although resistant complications can be. It can be easily cured with medication if treated early.

Leprosy is considerably less contagious than, say, smallpox or measles. It is not passed by touching an open sore and, of all those exposed to the disease, the vast majority—about 90 per cent—are immune to any ill effects. Leprosy does not cause fingers and toes to drop off. Instead, it numbs the nerves and the victims, unable to feel pain, actually "wear away" their limbs through accidental burns, continued use and minor irritations. Patients may literally walk holes in their diseased feet before they are aware of the spreading ulcers.

"We don't put a great effort into trying to change beliefs," said Jane Neville, ALERT's associate director of training. "We put the emphasis instead on offering good services at the clinics so that the people can see they can be cured. Old superstitions will eventually die in the process."

Much to Be Learned
Much remains, however, to be learned about leprosy. Doctors do know it is caused by a germ similar to the tuberculosis germ, but they do not know how it gets into a healthy body. The prevailing view is that the bacilli, exhaled from a leper, usually enter the healthy body through wounds in the skin or through the nose.

There are a number of effective and inexpensive drugs that will kill the germ—known as mycobacterium leprae—but treatment must continue for 10 years or more. Particularly in underdeveloped areas, it is difficult to persuade people, first, to seek treatment for a disease that is not troublesome in its early stages and, second, to continue treatment after all apparent effects of the disease have disappeared or been arrested.

This, the World Health Organization says, explains the fact that only about one-quarter of the world's estimated 13 million lepers are registered and only about one-third are being treated. Each year nearly 200,000 new cases of leprosy develop. The total number of victims, however, has remained constant during the last decade through death and cure.

© Los Angeles Times.



DOUBLING IN GLASS—Max Truhot of Marseilles made this miniature bark in a bottle and then put them inside a light bulb. It is one of the exhibits of model shipmaking in a show at La Defense at Paris.

Unknown Bacterium Reported Behind Legionnaires' Disease

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Federal scientists believe they have discovered the cause of the Legionnaires' disease that killed 29 persons who were in Philadelphia during an American Legion convention there last July.

The apparent cause was a hitherto unknown bacterium discovered by scientists at the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta. The federal agency has been searching for the cause of the mysterious deaths since midsummer.

Announcing the discovery yesterday, Dr. David Sencer, director of the center, said that the bacteria have been "quite definitely associated with the disease." The newly discovered type of bacteria also appears to have been the cause of an earlier mysterious outbreak of fatal pneumonia that involved patients at St. Elizabeth's Hospital here in 1965.

The present findings provide very strong evidence that the two epidemics were caused by the bacterium, said a report on the discovery released yesterday by the center. The report said there has not been time to identify the organism, thus leaving still open the question of whether it is something entirely new to medical science or some obscure germ that has previously been seen but not identified with pneumonia in humans.

The source of the bacteria and the manner in which they were transmitted to humans in Philadelphia and at St. Elizabeth's Hospital are not known. The latest discovery should aid greatly in the search for answers to these questions.

During the last several months, all manner of possible explanations of Legionnaires' disease have been suggested, including swine flu, traces of poisonous metals, other chemicals and infections of a kind known popularly as parrot fever, caused by organisms called rickettsias. All these hypothetical explanations have been abandoned after study.

The possibility of deliberate sabotage has also been considered and discarded. Part of the delay in finding the bacteria was caused by the fact that they are difficult to grow in the laboratory. Dr. Charles Shepard and Dr. Joseph McDade of the disease center were credited with growing and discovering them. Dr. Shepard is chief of a research unit normally concerned with leprosy and rickettsial diseases. Dr. McDade is a research microbiologist in the same unit.

The Supreme Court decided, 6-3, that although the government is required to name all known persons whose conversations it intends to intercept, the conversations of persons not named cannot be suppressed as evidence.

Schmidt Backs Andreotti in Bid For IMF Loan

BONN, Jan. 19 (AP).—Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti was assured of West German support yesterday in his quest for a \$500-million International Monetary Fund loan to aid Italy's crisis-ridden economy.

After Mr. Andreotti conferred for almost 10 hours during two days with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a West German spokesman said Mr. Schmidt pledged Bonn's solidarity with Italy as a member of the Common Market and the IMF.

Mr. Schmidt expressed "great sympathy" for Italy's credit negotiations with the IMF and told Mr. Andreotti he "looks forward confidently to swift and positive results," spokesman Klaus Boelling said.

Mr. Schmidt told Mr. Andreotti that the Italian government measures to reduce unemployment, curb inflation and spur Italy's economic growth rate were "very encouraging," Mr. Boelling said.

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Soviet Anti-Rebel Tactics Turn Unpredictable

By Peter Osos

MOSCOW, Jan. 19 (UPI).—One of the famous Soviet dissident intellectuals—who for reasons of his own wishes to remain anonymous in this article—was distressed one morning recently when a group of security policemen arrived at his apartment and started to search for "anti-Soviet" material.

"The last time we went through this you took away all my best books and never gave them back even though there was nothing anti-Soviet about them," the dissident says he angrily told the agents. "Now go ahead and search but I won't let you take anything away. You'll have to arrest me."

The frustrated agents telephoned their superiors. Arrest of the intellectual, everyone knew, would cause an international uproar. Finally, a compromise was reached. The search continued with all the books and papers duly listed on the appropriate police forms. But not one was removed and the dissident considered this a substantial victory.

Strange Course

Bargaining with suspects may seem a strange course of action for Soviet police, but it reflects the baffling unpredictability—some might even say confusion—that marks the Kremlin's approach to its internal critics nowadays.

The goal as always is to suppress any opposition that the leadership considers subversive. But the old measures of rounding up dissenters and packing them off to labor camps, mental hospitals or Siberia have been supplemented by a policy in which anything seems to be possible.

The change has come about because of Moscow's interest in détente and the dissidents' success in gaining publicity and support in the West.

The wide range of options was displayed during a single week last October when a number of Jews who had been denied permission to emigrate decided to stage sit-ins and demonstrations at the reception rooms of the Supreme Soviet and outside the Communist party Central Committee headquarters. On successive days, these tactics were employed:

• Coercion: A dozen Jewish protesters were ordered into a bus at the Supreme Soviet at nightfall, driven to a secluded woods about 30 miles from Moscow and, when they refused to disembark, were beaten by men wearing the red armbands of auxiliary policemen.

• Negotiation: Three of the protesters were invited as spokesmen for their group to meet with Soviet Minister of Internal Affairs Nikolai Shebalov. To the undoubted surprise of the minister, the Jews walked out when Mr. Shebalov said he would discuss only emigration and not the beatings, which occurred a day earlier.

• Toleration: 25 Jews wearing large yellow Stars of David were permitted to march through the crowded streets of central Moscow at midday and then stand silently at the Central Committee building without being harassed.

• Seizure: 40 persons were arrested at their homes or on the street as they prepared to start the second week of the sit-in. Fifteen were given summary 15-day sentences for disorderly conduct. Two were held for further prosecution on more serious charges, and eventually released, while the rest were freed with a warning.

Ironically, another method the Soviet Union has increasingly used for dealing with so-called troublemakers—a one-way ticket into exile in the West—is what the Jews were demonstrating to

achieve. Such noted dissidents as Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Andrei Amalrik and, most recently, Vladimir Bukovsky, have departed—to their relief but against their will—while these Jewish "refuseniks" struggle on.

The use of conventional punishments has by no means ceased. Within a week of the dramatic exchange on Dec. 18 of Mr. Bukovsky for Chilean Communist leader Luis Corvalan, one of the dissident's closest friends, Vladimir Borisov, was in a mental hospital. He has now been declared sane, which means he could be tried on criminal charges for his political activities.

[Mr. Borisov, although certified mentally sound by a Soviet medical commission, has been refused release from a psychiatric hospital, dissidents said this week. The AP reported in Moscow.

A psychiatric commission declared after examining the 33-year-old dissident that he should be released from the Leningrad hospital, five dissidents said in a statement to Western correspondents.

Two days after the group—composed of nine well-known dissidents—announced its formation, Mr. Orlov was picked up by police in Moscow, held for an hour and then released. The Soviet news agency Tass, in an unusual statement, said that Mr. Orlov had been told his group was illegal.

Mr. Orlov and his committee, however, began diligently to produce statements and reports on what is considered violations of Helsinki guarantees on minority rights, freedom of religious belief and free exchange of information. The group held numerous press conferences and even managed to get a letterhead printed.

The reports, which number about 20 so far, including those produced by auxiliary groups in Lithuania and the Ukraine, have been sent to the Moscow embassies of the 34 other countries represented at the Helsinki summit in 1975.

Finally, late last month, the police moved. They conducted extensive searches at the homes of Ukrainian members of the group and the apartments of three members in Moscow, including Mr. Orlov's. The next day, Mr. Orlov was picked up on the street, held for seven hours and told that a case was in preparation against him on charge of "circulation of deliberate fabrications slandering the Soviet system."

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Giscard's Complaint

Come listen to the President of France complain about the criticism his government has received for releasing suspected Palestinian terrorist Abou Daoud. The real problem, President Giscard d'Estaing said at his press conference Monday, was that West Germany did not respond to a formal French request to dispatch certain extradition documents. So the court that had jurisdiction over Mr. Daoud had no choice but to let him go. One scarcely knows whether to laugh or cry.

In fact, this is grotesque. By treaty and practice, the period allotted for filing the documents in question is 20 days. The government of France allowed but two days. It was not that West Germany did not respond in a proper fashion. France moved smartly to ensure that West Germany would not. Once Paris found itself with the accused planner of the Munich Olympic Games massacre on its hands—thanks to the diligence of the French police—the last thing it wanted was for normal procedures to be followed. That would have put it into political confrontation with the Arab nations whose judgments on Mideast matters it has come to accept as its own.

"I would like to say," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing remarked at his press conference, "just as Gen. de Gaulle used to say..." It is revealing to see the President evoking the symbol as well as the sentiment of French nationalism in order to justify the "independent policy" of France. No doubt some Frenchmen will respond favorably to his flight away from the merits of the case. One

almost has a certain sympathy for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who is hard pressed to maintain his government's balance these days on account of economic and political disappointments that have nothing to do with Abou Daoud. But is it not bizarre to hear French "independence" rationalized on grounds that West Germany failed to file a routine piece of paper 18 days ahead of schedule?

It pleases the President to term the widespread criticism of his government's policy a "campaign belittling France." France is being belittled but not by any "campaign." Our guess is that some of the very Arab nations that demanded the freeing of Abou Daoud were astounded—and in some cases perhaps disappointed—to see Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's government yielding him up as quickly and shamelessly as it did.

There is a special flaw in the assertion of "independence" on the terrorism issue. For terrorism in many of its guises is a peculiarly international phenomenon. Its practitioners need the physical and moral shelter of one nation in order to conduct their operations in another. It follows that the fight against terrorism must be an international one. If the nations whose citizens or values are assaulted by terror do not cooperate with each other to combat it, then they diminish their safety and their claim on a common heritage as well. It is Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's failure to acknowledge this fundamental truth that makes his defense almost as dispiriting as the original act itself.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Smoke Bombs and Sorensen

The first thing to be said about Theodore Sorensen's withdrawal Monday from designation as director of Central Intelligence is that he deserves full personal vindication against a subterranean stream of accusations made against him. For the most part, they were unjust or irrelevant and, as one senator observed, smacked of conviction without a trial.

Consider, for example, the matter of leaks. Members of the Senate Intelligence Committee, which was to pass on his nomination, are much concerned to demonstrate their capacity to keep secrets. They are said to have been shocked when they learned that Sorensen acknowledged, in two court affidavits, that he gave classified information to reporters during his years in the Kennedy White House. This is not a subject on which we are disinterested; indeed, one of the affidavits was made in the suit brought against this newspaper concerning the Pentagon Papers. But we do know something about the way government works; about how common—and proper—this practice has been for officials up to and including presidents; and how few former officials would master the simple composure Sorensen did to say so.

Then there is the question of personal use of government papers, including classified papers, by outgoing government officials. Sorensen freely concedes having done so. We are not sure, in the abstract, that this is a salutary practice. But there is no doubt that it is a proper one, validated by the conduct of presidents, aides, and other high officials for years. Suddenly to single out and assail Sorensen seems unfair, even capricious.

The suggestion of capriciousness, even of an ideological campaign, against Sorensen is heightened by the circulation of a variety of

other rumors or irrelevant reasons for opposing him. These include the fact that he has been married three times, which, one would think, would be especially awkward grist in a Senate recently characterized as undergoing an epidemic of divorce.

What is equally regrettable is that these smoke bombs of objection prevented his nomination from being considered on the merits. We were encouraged by his nomination last month and believe he would have performed creditably. Still, his nomination presented other, fairer questions. It was bruited about that he sought to avoid military service as a pacifist. The darker implication here is grossly unfair to him. But the inherent philosophical question would have been legitimate: Can someone with deep nonviolent views fully act on the need—awful, rare but conceivable—to be cold-blooded?

Still more important is the principle of accountability to Congress and to the public for which Sorensen's nomination seemed to stand. He has long urged the Congress to greater vigilance over the CIA ("the word 'oversight' has two meanings," he once wrote, "and they chose the wrong one." In his withdrawal statement, he stated a worthy principle: "I believe in the application of moral and legal standards to national security decisions, including the limitation of covert operations to extraordinary circumstances involving the vital national interests of our country, with timely review by the appropriate congressional committees and written authorization by the president and his senior cabinet officials."

It is a worthy standard, one by which both President-elect Carter and the Senate should be judged as they now decide not only who should head the CIA, but how.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 20, 1902

PARIS—A telegram from Le Havre states that the campaign against the trade in "white slaves" is beginning to bear fruit. The immigration inspector at New York re-embarked on board the Aquitaine a woman who had induced a girl of 16 to accompany her to London under the pretense of hiring her as a "dancer." But when the young lady became suspicious in New York, she complained to the authorities and they were both sent back to London, from where they will be sent back to France.

Fifty Years Ago

January 20, 1927

BRUSSELS—Last night were administered to the ex-Empress Charlotte, widow of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, just before midnight tonight. Physicians attending the dying princess at her chateau near here said that the end was near. King Albert, nephew of the ex-Empress and the Queen of the Belgians, who arrived here from Paris tonight, and other members of the Royal Family, visited the patient for a few minutes in the early part of the evening. She is 86 years of age.



More Pieces in the Daoud Puzzle

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—Most of the pieces in last week's Abou Daoud affair now can be put together. A few uncertainties remain, such as why the Palestine Liberation Organization sent him here to begin with, but they do not obscure the essential of this extraordinary story.

It is not one that will be easily forgotten. There is the lingering feeling that the French government mishandled it—to the point that it will return to haunt at election time. Leaving aside the moral aspects for the moment, the government gave the unmistakable impression of incompetence, of not knowing what to do next. As one knowledgeable Frenchman put it, "Never has this government given a better impression of what it is—a group of amateurs."

Briefly restated: Abou Daoud, alias Youssef Raji Hanna, number four in the PLO hierarchy, the man allegedly behind the Munich Olympic Games massacre, arrives here as part of an official delegation for the funeral of a PLO comrade, slain mysteriously on the streets of Paris. The DST, the French counterintelligence service, investigating the murder, is curious about the funeral party. They take pictures, put a tail on the men, and circulate the pictures to other secret services, including the CIA, the Israeli, British and West German.

The Response

Back comes the response—officials here say the CIA was the first to answer—Youssef Raji Hanna is Abou Daoud.

It is Friday afternoon, Jan. 7. The PLO has buried their comrade, Mahmoud Saleh, at Pere Lachaise cemetery the day before, and has been received at the Quai d'Orsay. Official or not, the group is still being investigated. The DST has had it in for the PLO, and particularly its "Black September" affiliation, since the mysterious "Carlos" murdered two DST agents outside a Paris apartment two years ago. When confirmation comes back, they move to arrest. And at this point another doubt enters.

Was Michel Poniatowski, the interior minister, in other words, the government, notified beforehand? Mr. Poniatowski is not saying. But several other officials, questioned on this point, reply that it would be inconceivable for the DST to arrest a visiting official without the minister's clearance. The arrest is made. The French police have in their hands one of the most wanted men in the world. Never mind that Abou Daoud, and every other Palestinian activist, regards himself as a revolutionary, not a terrorist, and that the PLO would not be where it is today without its "methods." This is the man with Munich, Khartoum (murder of U.S. Ambassador Cleo Noel), Cairo (murder of Jordanian Prime Minister Wasfi Telli), to answer for. It is a real coup.

On the night of Jan. 7, Mr. Poniatowski talks with Werner Maihofer, the West German interior minister, by telephone. Yes, says Maihofer, Bonn will extradite. Poniatowski informs Prime Minister Raymond Barre by telephone. The PLO, meanwhile, is frantically calling the Quai d'Orsay, which is calling the Interior Ministry about Daoud, who by this time is being questioned—in English—by the DST and only 100 yards from the Elysee Palace. Daoud denies to the DST that he is Daoud or ever has been to Munich.

At this point—all is in order. The suspect is in custody,

extradition agreed to, the government informed. But it still is not too late to call the whole thing off, which is what the Quai d'Orsay wants. Daoud could be taken quietly to Orly and held incommunicado for the next plane to Algeria. Why wasn't this done, which in retrospect would have been far better for France?

On the Horns

"About 30 people knew, at this point, what was going on," says an official, "and many, remember, are not French. Like secret services, no matter what their dead-end, all become more important than self-respect." It would seem so. Several French publications have pointed out that the government's final action struck Frenchmen where it hurts most—in their amour propre.

Has there now developed an irreconcilable conflict between the interests of a nation's police and of its diplomats? And what of the French courts, where not a voice was raised to protest a decision, which while legal, was expeditious and unwise? Finally, did Mr. Poniatowski have the only truly honorable reaction in this whole affair? But he was totally repudiated by his government's final action. Then why isn't he dismissed for causing the whole thing through poor political judgment?

In any case, it is now Sunday (Jan. 9) and the story is public. The Bavarian judiciary transmits its dossier on Daoud to the French. The Bavarian Cabinet plans to meet Tuesday to make its recommendation, which will be sent on to Bonn for the final decision. Daoud is transferred to Sainte prison to await his first appearance in court Monday.

Monday, however, the realities start to overtake the French. An Arab delegation calls at the Quai d'Orsay with rather thinly veiled threats about the consequences of extradition. Israel demands extradition, which is held unthinkable here. But as Monday rolls on, the ombudsman's federal machinery of West Germany still is not producing Monday afternoon, January 10, the cabinet of Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud, convokes the West German charges d'affaires: France needs an immediate response.

Rarely Invoked

The French have discovered a way out—judicial, legalistic, unsatisfactory, but one which scores only about "worse" on their scale of bad to catastrophic: The Franco-West German extradition treaty requires diplomatic confirmation of judicial decisions to extradite. Never mind that this is rarely invoked, this is an exceptional case. The West German charge replies that Bonn would have given Bonn more time. At least then, it Bonn decided not to incur the risk of putting such a man on trial, Paris could have released him secure in the knowledge that France did all it could. The

onus that fell on France last week would have fallen on West Germany. But by precipitating the affair, France showed it was afraid Bonn would follow through on extradition.

Those are the basic facts. They do not pretend to answer all the questions raised by this difficult affair: Is political terrorism now legitimate? It would seem that France, at least, has accepted the thesis that Palestinian activists are revolutionaries, not terrorists, no matter what their dead-end. Has all become more important than self-respect? It would seem so. Several French publications have pointed out that the government's final action struck Frenchmen where it hurts most—in their amour propre.

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Absence of War and Peace

By C. L. Sulzberger

CAIRO—At this stage of pre-negotiations, Egypt's President Anwar Sadat takes the line that the expected Middle East conference must produce Israeli withdrawal from the entire area occupied in the 1967 six-day war, but Israel cannot expect in exchange more than initial acknowledgment of its territorial inviolability (within shorter frontiers).

Judging from a lengthy conversation, I conclude that Sadat is presently a strict constructionist in interpreting UN Security Council Resolution 242, passed Nov. 22, 1947. This called for "withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict." It did not stipulate "all" territories and there has since been much consequent diplomatic discussion.

Sadat told me: "No Arab leader can face his people if we yield one single yard beyond the frontiers that existed on June 4, 1967—the day before the six-day war. He added that this demand included East Jerusalem, now under Israeli and held by the Israelis to be non-negotiable."

No 'Vatican City'

He said it was impossible to contemplate a Moslem "Vatican City" with its own sovereignty inside Jerusalem, safeguarding Islamic holy places and patrolled by non-Arab Moslem guards—the way Swiss Guards look after the Pope's Roman enclave. This was excluded anyway because Christian holy places were also involved. "We can't do that. No Arab—Moslem or Christian—would even consider accepting Israeli sovereignty over East Jerusalem. If you are going to

try and compromise, why not internationalize the whole city, east and west?"

Sadat asserted Egypt had formerly held the Gaza Strip just south of the pre-1967 Israeli border, as "a caretaker for the Arabs," to whom it would be returned. It would become either part of an independent Palestinian Arab state or of such a state confederated or united with Jordan. He recommended a link with Jordan.

Cairo envisions a Geneva conference negotiating a formal accord on the absence of war, but not a full peace since as Israel has spoken of, Sadat says: "Permanent peace comes when both sides are faithful to a peace agreement. The end of belligerency can be accomplished when Israel withdraws to the June 4, 1967 borders and a Palestine Arab state is created. I won't oppose any guarantees Israel asks for. By ending belligerency everything will again become normal."

But then we'll need a breathing space after almost 30 years of belligerency and four wars. If both Prophet Mohammed and Jesus were to come back and try to convince Moslems and Christians among the Arabs to open borders right now with Israel, they would refuse. "Let's drop such matters as diplomatic relations, open frontiers and so forth for the moment. Israel seeks to impose conditions like diplomatic recognition; but these things take time. Look how long it took Washington to recognize the Soviet Union and Communist China. A transition period doesn't mean we don't have peace."

"We should be very careful and concentrate on the main issue,

man of deep convictions and personal involvement in his human life. He also acquired a reputation around here of being fiercely loyal to the interests of the Kennedy, an admirable quality in normal times but a pain after the abnormal events of recent years.

No doubt this is unfair but, Jack Kennedy used to say, "is unfair," and under the circumstances, it was not unreasonable for senators to wonder whether Bell and Sorensen were as objective and impersonal as these two particular jobs require.

There is another aspect of Sorensen's affair that is troubling. Washington has been deeply engaged in the last in a debate over the size of military budget, the political military intervention of the United States and the value to the United States of the policy of peaceful coexistence with Moscow.

This is a hard and heated debate, and not surprisingly it has become more intense as both have sought to influence the Carter administration to conflicting views. The role of CIA is deeply involved in controversy, and those who most suspicious of Soviet intentions and who believe in CIA operations as an essential part of the nation's security, much less about having intelligence reports interpreted by a man with deep moral convictions who also wants the strict limitations put on the age department of dirty tricks.

Trust of Nation

Oddly, few people in this city have understood this psychological need to place these two powerful instruments of government back within the trust of the nation more than Walter Mondale of Minnesota, who has had a major role in picking the Cabinet, but in the selection of Griffin Bell as attorney general and Ted Sorensen as head of the CIA, avoidable controversy was made unavoidable.

Vice-President Mondale was on the Senate committee that analyzed and returned the operations of the intelligence agencies. "We studied," he wrote, "how the United States has used bribery, corruption and violence in almost every quarter of the globe, and saw how espionage is aimed at our friends as well as our foes. The committee reviewed how our academic institutions, press and religious institutions have been exploited for clandestine purposes, despite the special place they must have in our democratic society."

To this end, Mondale argued for policies that would revise the policies of the intelligence community and restore the authority and confidence of the Congress in supervising its personnel and operations.

It is against this background, when the Congress itself was on trial, that Carter chose two men who were bound to be controversial.

Sorensen is a gifted writer (Why put him in the job where he'd never be allowed to write?) and a

Stumbled

Accordingly, Sorensen has come the first casualty of Carter administration, partly what some of us regard as good qualities. But all these were known in advance, and question remains: Why did he and Mondale stumble in such a predictable squabble the eve of the inauguration?

After all, other men of integrity and more experience than Sorensen were available. But he had been confirmed, and throwing the CIA has been more inside. In the Sorensen himself, recognition he could not do the job in an atmosphere of confidence and doubt.

"It is equally clear that to time fighting for this post, would be my natural inclination," he said, "would only handicap new administration, if I am rejected, or handicap my effectiveness as director if I am named."

But that was clear from moment his name was mentioned for the job, so the question judgment remains.

Flexibility

The point where Sadat's negotiation adversary has of paramount importance insistence on "every year territory acquired by Israel June 4, 1967 being returned" is impossible to judge as this is simply a pre-condition negotiating position or a no-retreat position. In negotiations the Egyptian demand has shown flexibility.

In terms of guaranteeing new and smaller Israel frontiers, Sadat says he is ready to accept anything, even an Israeli defense pact, although is not yet prepared for an Israeli "nonaggression" pact. The Arab is defining himself not protecting them.

Sadat says he isn't about Israeli nuclear war, and "if they choose to build them, [in another war] one must be prepared for consequences. We should be careful; we weren't in 1973." The fact remains that a credible gap exists between Cairo and Jerusalem is not to accept a peace pact with the more moderate Arab world. It may be remembered that Israel Gen. Yitzhak Rabin, chief of intelligence, recently in another conflict in 1973, because the Arab states, making unacceptable demands, Gen. Rabin said he would have to strike the Israeli victory in the past.

هنگام الظهیر

PARIS FILMS

The Hemingways and 'Lipstick'

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Margaux and Mariel Hemingway, granddaughters of Ernest Hemingway, are making their screen debuts side by side in "Lipstick," which is being shown at the Elysees Cinema and Champs Elysees Cinema in Paris.

The film, a melodrama of pseudo-sociological analysis, is a study in the lives of two young women, one of whom is a model and the other a writer. The film is a study in the lives of two young women, one of whom is a model and the other a writer.

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The case is speciously set forth, now in yellow journal terms, now as a protest against the laxity of the law. It lingers long on a graphic passage of the initial violation, a sadomasochistic sequence more fitted to the hard-porn skinflinks and serving as box-office bait. The subsequent trial is far better with its depiction of mob prurience and with Anne Bancroft, always a reliable artist, bringing it forceful authority as the prosecuting attorney who has the depressing statistics of injustice at her fingertips and who advises her client of the probable legal outcome and its attending scandal.

Both the Hemingway descendants are gifted beauties and very welcome newcomers to the screen. Their excellent work, especially in the scenes between them, has sharp pignancy. Both seem assured of brilliant careers.

Two films—"Le Désert des Tartares" at the Gaumont Champs-Elysees, Hauteville and Gaumont Lumière) and "Le Juge Fayard dit Le Shérif" (at the Rex, Normandie and Bretagne)—may disappoint due to the excessive critical praise that has been lavished upon them. Both have merits, but neither is completely satisfactory.

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Margaux and Mariel Hemingway in "Lipstick."

"Le Désert des Tartares" directed by Valerio Zurlini, shot in French with a Franco-Italian cast and with the Swedish Max Von Sydow making a guest appearance, is an adaptation of Dino Buzzati's estimable novel set in a desert fortress in the era of 19th-century colonialism. Bored soldiers await in vain for a predicted attack, a situation reminiscent of "Beau Geste." The stronghold becomes an intolerable prison in which men's hopes decay. There are striking characterizations by Vittorio Gassman, Giuliano Gemma, Philippe Noiret, Jacques Perrin, Fernando Rey, Laurent Terzieff and Von Sydow. But Zurlini fails to relieve the monotony of the situation with the effective theatrical punctua-

tion, falling to make the growing despair dramatic. Yves Boisset's "Le Juge Fayard, dit Le Shérif" is a slowpoke version of Francesco Rosi's "Cadavres Exquis," similarly relating the misadventures of a conscientious police investigator intent on ridding a town of the corrupt powers that clandestinely manipulate its affairs. He discovers the members of the local Mafia, but never lives to expose them. There are several arresting action sequences and the hip-hip-hip that replaces mention of SAC, the paramilitary Service d'Action Civile, at the request of the censors, draws some cheers. The film, poorly organized, tends to meander in its outlining of too many complicated intrigues. Patrick

Dewaele is the fearless reformer and Aurèle Clermont is the girl who believes in him. There is a pleasant light touch to their love scenes. The French crooner Serge Lama is drawing crowds to the Palais des Congrès (4,000 seats). After an absence of two years he is back, having made additions to his repertoire. His new songs—"L'Enfant au Piano," "Le Triomphe" and "Le Restaurant Vide"—match the poetry of his established favorites such as "Une Jeune Fille," "Je T'Aime à la Folie" and "Je Suis Malade," while his delivery is distinguished by its nonchalant professionalism and his exuberant bursts of jole de vivre.

LONDON: A Polished Version Of an Early Rossini Opera

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—The concert performance of "Tancredi" by the Park Lane group at Queen Elizabeth Hall Monday night was the first revival of this product of Rossini's 21st year sufficiently complete and sufficiently well prepared to give a London audience some idea of why this should have been the opera that established the composer's international reputation.

The production itself had a curious history that goes far to explain the high quality of Monday's performance. It originated not in London, but with the Maison de Culture in Rennes, France, which engaged John Perras, an American conductor resident in London, to prepare the edition, based on the original Venice production of 1813, and to select and indoctrinate a cast of young English and Commonwealth singers for stage performances in Rennes, Angers and Orleans in December.

What we heard, then, was no fly-by-night affair, but a fluent and stylistically consistent account—with the cast singing from memory—of an unfamiliar, vocally demanding and, for Rossini, an oddly old-fashioned opera, looking back to 18th-century opera seria rather than forward to the grand operas of Rossini's maturity. It is probably the burden of the staid theater conventions of opera seria that has prevented its survival in the standard repertoire, for it contains a wealth of marvelous music. It must be hoped that the success of this revival may inspire a major house to stage it with the appropriate

parody and the big singers it needs.

A major problem will always be the casting of the title role. It is not just that audiences today will find it hard to accept a female as a medieval warrior knight. It is rather that the kind of contralto for whom Rossini wrote seems now to be an extinct species, having given way to the mezzo-soprano. Patricia Price sang valiantly and well, but without the requisite weight of voice and commanding presence.

There was fine singing, too, by Hannah Francis as Almendra and Keith Lewis, a New Zealand tenor, as Argirio, king of Syracuse, especially the latter, whose sense of style, immaculate fioritura and easy command of head voice and falsetto suggested the arrival of that rarest of vocalists these days, a true Rossinian tenor. He has only to learn not to take a chest voice higher than was customary or would have been thought seemly in Rossini's time. Mr. Perras conducted admirably.

East German Orchestra

BERLIN, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—East Germany's Gewandhaus Orchestra is to receive a new home on the site of the old university church in its home town of Leipzig. East German newspapers have reported. According to the newspaper Neues Deutschland, the new building will be the most sumptuous construction on Leipzig's central Karl Marx Square, and will open to mark the 200th anniversary in 1981 of the orchestra's founding.

Olney's Budget-Minded Guinea Hen

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (UPI).—Richard Olney, en route to his home in France, is spreading a series of 18 budget-minded cook books, the first of which is "The Guinea Hen," a book of 18 recipes for the good qualities of the budget-minded cook.

Armed with two wicker baskets and a small, dark, leather bag, he is such a preface to the book. After all, other books of the genre are so common that they are almost invisible. Olney's book, however, is a masterpiece of simplicity and clarity. It is a book that is easy to read and easy to follow. It is a book that is a pleasure to read and a pleasure to follow.

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COOKING

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BUSINESS

MARKET NEWS

FINANCE

Danger Seen in Rush to Buy U.K. State Bond

From Wire Dispatches
LONDON, Jan. 19.—Subscribers close tomorrow for the U.K. government's largest bond issue, £1.5 billion of 10-year Treasury notes priced at 143 1/2 per cent at redemption.

Output in U.K. Rises by 1.5% in 3 Months

LONDON, Jan. 19 (UPI)—A first tentative sign that industrial activity is picking up in Britain came yesterday as government figures on the rate of production in the three months September to November, output in all industries and by manufacturing industries both rose 1.5 per cent from the previous three months.

South African Firms Plan Plant Concern

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 19 (AP)—Plans for the creation of a giant financial conglomerate in a market capitalization of more than \$2 billion were announced today by the chairman of Anglo-American Corp., J. H. Oppenheimer.

Oppenheimer said the plan was to create a holding company to control the company's various interests in South Africa, including Anglo-American's mining and manufacturing divisions.

The plan was announced in a letter to shareholders of Anglo-American, which said the company was considering the creation of a new holding company to control its various interests in South Africa.

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analysts and bond dealers is that the offering will meet with too strong a demand fuelled by expectations of additional cuts in interest rates.

Since September, the government has made 11 bond offerings, including tomorrow's issue, and has raised about \$7 billion. In their efforts to raise funds, the authorities have found that the market has an almost insatiable demand for high-yielding bonds.

These sales will allow the government to continue the expansion of domestic credit within the £2-billion limit for the current fiscal year ending March 31, the stock exchange firm Phillips & Drew said in a report this week.

The offerings have also virtually guaranteed funding of the government's borrowing requirement for the fiscal year of around \$10 billion.

However, concern has begun to emerge among financial analysts that the present massive sales of government bonds will tend to keep monetary growth very low, retarding private-sector investment.

This, in turn, will not give the economy the stimulus it needs, they say.

Stockbrokers W. Greenwell & Co., in a just-published report, said that the present sluggish monetary growth is likely to continue. If we are correct and the authorities fail to offset the sluggishness, real economic growth will be even lower than at present expected.

The government's original aim of the bond sales has been to finance its borrowing requirements. But later it began to use the sales as a means to keep control over the level of interest rates and to prevent too rapid a decline, analysts say.

At the same time, the sales have attracted foreign capital seeking the high yields, bond dealers say.

But financial analysts see dangers in this scramble to invest in U.K. assets. The hot money now flooding in can just as swiftly be taken out, creating new dangers for sterling.

On this reasoning, they are forecasting a reduction of half a point in the central bank's minimum lending rate on Friday, from the exceptionally high 14 per cent.

Bankers believe that the inflow of foreign funds might actually work against the purpose of the recent Basel agreement on foreign-held sterling balances and force upon sterling a prolongation of the reserve role Britain is so keen to abandon.

There was unofficial speculation that if the present trend continued, Britain might be obliged to limit the amount of investment permitted to non-residents.

The Bank of England's intervention to prevent sterling rising much above \$1.71 has enabled the central bank to pile up more than \$1 billion in the past four weeks, dealers estimate.

One dealer said: "There is only one significant source of sterling in the market today—and that is the Bank of England. Almost everybody else seems to be buying."

This week alone, the Bank of England has bought more than \$200 million in exchange for pounds to prevent the rush of sterling buyers from pushing rates too high.

Swiss '76 Surplus First Since 1953
BERN, Jan. 19 (UPI)—Switzerland had a trade surplus last year for the first time since 1953.

The government said today that 1976 exports totalled 27 billion Swiss francs (\$14.8 billion) while imports totalled 26.8 billion francs.

The surplus of 173 million francs compared with a deficit in 1975 of 888 million francs.

Swiss officials are projecting effects of the recession is proving more disruptive than first expected.

"OECD's surplus is proving bigger and more durable than we had expected," says Henry Wallich, a governor of the Federal Reserve System who was concerned with the Basel agreement.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Domestic U.S. Satellite System Set

The Federal Communications Commission has authorized Communications Satellite Corp. (Comsat), International Business Machines and Aetna Insurance to construct and operate a specialized domestic satellite communications system to be known as Satellite Business Systems. The system will offer voice data and image transmission services in the 48 contiguous U.S. states. It will use three satellites, two in orbit and one as a ground spare, and several hundred small earth stations. The FCC says total expenditures through 1988 were estimated at \$406.9 million. Several companies had filed petitions to deny the SBS application, including American Telephone & Telegraph, Western Union and RCA. Comsat says it hopes to have the system in operation by 1979. It says the system would be for large communications users such as companies with branches across the country or federal government agencies.

American Can to Buy Pickwick Int'l

American Can plans to acquire Pickwick International for \$25 a share, or a total of \$100 million. Harts Mountain Corp., which owns 17 per cent of Pickwick, plans to vote its holding in favor of the offer. Pickwick makes and distributes records, tapes and accessories. American Can says it would operate Pickwick as a subsidiary and retain its present management. The boards of both companies must approve the plan along with the stockholders of Pickwick.

Daimler-Benz Output, Sales a Record

Output and sales at Daimler-Benz set a record last year with the worldwide group reporting sales of 23.3 billion deutsche marks, up 10.9 per

cent. Automobile production was up 5.8 per cent to 370,348 units and commercial vehicle production was up 8.1 per cent to 247,701 units. Net profit is likely to exceed the 310 million DM earned in 1976, the company says. Car sales in West Germany rose around 5 per cent to 200,000 units. Investment in Germany and abroad totaled around 1 billion DM, about the same as in 1976. The company plans to increase car production to 400,000 units next year to boost its delivery capacity.

AMC Sees Loan Renewed

Financially-troubled American Motors Corp. will have its \$63 million in short-term loans renewed by the end of this month, says chairman Roy Chapin Jr. The loan agreements were scheduled to expire Dec. 31, but Mr. Chapin reports that there was a one-month extension and that he expects final details to be resolved by Jan. 31. He also says that \$2.5 million in five-year notes falling due to a Swiss bank Feb. 28 "will be handled." He would not comment on whether the new credit agreement now being resolved would be for more money. He says this will be explained in a detailed statement later this week or early next week. Mr. Chapin also indicates the company would report a profit for its first fiscal quarter, ended Dec. 31. AMC had a record loss of \$81 million in the fourth quarter of its last fiscal year resulting in a loss of \$45 million for the full year. Asked when the company would reach the break-even point, Mr. Chapin said, "That is one of the questions I will have the pleasure of responding to when we will release first-quarter earnings Friday afternoon or Monday morning."

Phillips Petroleum Stock Affected

Norway Cuts North Sea Oil Expectations

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP-DJ).

Less than a year after unveiling estimates of oil reserves in one of its giant North Sea oil fields, Norway is again giving investors in Phillips Petroleum a case of the jitters.

Phillips stock fell \$2 to \$61 in active trading yesterday after the new data, contained in Norway's latest prospectus, began making the Wall Street rounds. The prospectus was filed in connection with Norway's third \$100 million note offering in less than a year.

Norway's latest disclosures include a substantial reduction in its estimates of proved reserves in the Ekofisk field, where Phillips has a 37-per-cent interest, and cutbacks in earlier production targets.

Production from the Ekofisk field rose to 102 million barrels last year from 99 million barrels in 1975, Norway says. It expects Ekofisk to produce oil and gas equivalent to about 220 million barrels this year, with oil flowing at about 440,000 barrels a day and natural gas at about 720 million cubic feet a day.

What bothered investors, apparently, was another scaling down of maximum 1980 production targets and reserve estimates. Here is how Norway's latest disclosure on the Ekofisk field shape up:

• Proved reserves of oil and gas, estimated equivalent to 4.5 billion barrels of oil, down from an early 1976 estimate of 5.1 billion barrels. Within that total, proved oil reserves are estimated at 2.1 billion barrels, down from 2.4 billion barrels in early 1976.

• The anticipated maximum production rate has been reduced to the equivalent of 618,000 barrels a day, down from an earlier target of 674,000 barrels a day set last year. This peak output rate target has been lowered steadily since mid-1975, when it was set at 857,000 barrels a day.

• Estimated total reserves for Statfjord, another large field under development, have been lowered to 3.4 billion barrels from 4.3 billion. The oil portion of this reserve estimate was lowered from 3.4 billion barrels to 2.8 billion.

Norway said that in making these estimates for Statfjord it has taken into account recent data collected by its own government agency. Heretofore, it relied exclusively on estimates made by companies: it has licensed in the field.

Reserve estimates of the Hecens have not changed substantially during the past year, says the prospectus, indicating some disagreement between Norway's latest official estimates and those of its licensees.

Norway's government agency, Statfjord, holds the largest interest in Statfjord with a 44-per-cent share. Other large shares are held by Mobil, 13.3 per cent; Continental Oil, 12.6 per cent; Exxon, 8.9 per cent; Royal Dutch-Shell, 8.9 per cent; and British National Oil and Gas, 3.7 per cent each. Shares of slightly less than 1 per cent are held by Amerasia Hess, Standard Oil of Indiana and Texas Eastern Transmission.

Maximum output from the Norwegian sector of Statfjord, as estimated by the companies involved, is 715,000 barrels a day and is expected to be achieved by 1987. In its latest filing, Norway has pushed into early 1979 its target date for initial oil production; the scheduled date had been late 1978. Natural gas production from the field is not expected to begin before 1983.

Last year, total Norwegian production averaged 280,000 barrels of crude oil equivalents a day and is estimated to average 600,000 barrels a day this year.

"The present development plan, based on current proved reserves, anticipates attainment

of annual production in excess of 451 million barrels of crude oil equivalents by 1981," says the prospectus. "Maximum annual production, anticipated to exceed 451 million barrels of crude oil equivalents, is expected to be attained in 1987."

This represents a pullback in Norway's long-range planning and is far removed from statements by the government last year that it was trying "to control closely the development of petroleum exploitation" for reasons relating to conservation, the environment and the economic impact of its new-found wealth, among other things.

The latest stated production goal for 1981 represents a 20-per-cent reduction and a one-year stretchout of an output target of 538 million barrels a year by 1980, originally stated in the prospectus for a note offering by Norway last March.

Oil Find in Indonesia

JAKARTA, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—The Indonesian state oil company Pertamina and Phillips Petroleum Corp. discovered oil in a well on the island of Sulawesi, near the remote province of Irian Jaya, a Pertamina spokesman said today.

The well has a daily capacity of 11,880 barrels and is the eighth discovered by Phillips and Pertamina in the area.

The Phillips group comprises Continental Oil, AGIP and Phillips Petroleum.

Pertamina Sued Over Halt On Payments for Tankers

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP-DJ).—A Geneva shipping executive, Bruce Rappaport and his attorneys filed lengthy affidavits in a New York State court yesterday asking that Indonesia's troubled state oil company, Pertamina, immediately resume payments on super-tankers it has chartered.

In the latest development in the tangled involving Pertamina tanker obligations (ET, Dec. 24, 1976), Mr. Rappaport also formally denied accusations by the Indonesian company's former president-director, Gen. Ibnu Sutomo, that he tried to defraud Pertamina by seeking payment on promissory notes worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

The affidavits sketch the most complete picture to date of the Rappaport side of the dispute. The papers:

• Rebutted the contention of Indonesian lawyers and of Gen. Sutomo himself that he lacked authority to sign contracts to hire and buy super-tankers without permission from a special government supervisory board.

• Denied Gen. Sutomo's claim that a series of promissory notes he signed in 1975 were never to be enforced against Pertamina and that attempts to enforce them were therefore fraudulent.

• Acknowledged that Mr. Rappaport lent \$2.5 million to Gen. Sutomo but insisted it was part of a "fully documented" commercial transaction and that payment ultimately will be demanded.

The effort to rebut arguments that Gen. Sutomo lacked authority to commit Pertamina in the international tanker market was a key thrust of the papers. Mr. Rappaport's attorney, Albert Edelman of New York, argued that Gen. Sutomo "exercised the broadest authority and power in the economic and industrial development of his country for 20 years" and that his acts were never questioned by officials in Asia and the West.

To back up the claims, the Rappaport group exhibited three international syndicated loan agreements in which Pertamina, on the signature of Gen. Sutomo, borrowed a total of more than \$100 million in 1972 from major North American, European and Japanese banks. The loans do not appear to be currently outstanding.

Mr. Rappaport also insisted there was no "hidden or devious arrangement" surrounding hundreds of millions of dollars in promissory notes Gen. Sutomo signed in favor of the shipowners in 1975.

Gen. Sutomo has sworn that Mr. Rappaport promised never to enforce the notes but intended merely to use them to reassure creditors. Mr. Rappaport contended in his reply that he needed the notes to show to creditors worried about Pertamina's crumbling financial position.

The Rappaport group produced a written agreement dated Oct. 1, 1974, in which Pertamina agreed to issue promissory notes to cover vessels being provided by the Inter Maritime group, which is Mr. Rappaport's main company.

When Gen. Sutomo made his charges regarding the promissory notes late last year, he also admitted to serious wrongdoings himself while at the Pertamina post. At that time, Mr. Rappaport's lawyers strongly denied the charges and suggested Gen. Sutomo's claims constituted an "extraneous banana republic confession."

Higher GNP Growth Expected Data Shows U.S. Economy Stable

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The increase in the U.S. gross national product fell to its lowest level of 1976 in the final quarter of the year, but industrial output and personal income showed good gains in December and inflation remained moderate, the government reports.

The decline in GNP growth to a 3-per-cent annual rate was a good omen for the future, economists generally agreed, because it was caused by businessmen reducing their purchases for inventories.

A slowdown in production for inventory has to come to an end if final sales to consumers and others continue to rise, as they did in the fourth quarter—by 4.8 per cent from a rise of 4.5 per cent in the previous quarter. Total output, therefore, should increase in the period ahead.

Preliminary figures showing the 3-per-cent GNP increase followed rises of 3.2 per cent, 4.5 per cent and 3.9 per cent in the first three quarters of the year.

According to Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, GNP growth in the current quarter "might be double or more" the rise in the final quarter of last year.

Mr. Greenspan told reporters that, in addition to the slowdown in inventory accumulation, the fourth quarter was affected by the strike at Ford Motor Co.

Output up 0.7%
The rise in industrial output in the final month of the year was 0.7 per cent, following an increase of 1.3 per cent in November, and showed the economy was expanding out of the summer and autumn pause in growth.

Preliminary figures showed the industrial production index stood at 132.8, with 1967 equaling 100. This was 0.8 per cent above December, 1976. Output for the year averaged 10.3 per cent above the previous year.

Factories were operating in December at 81.01 per cent of capacity, up from 80.08 per cent, the government said.

Personal income, meanwhile, rose by an unusually large 1.4 per cent, or \$19.3 billion, in the final month, to an annual rate of \$144 billion. It was the largest increase in 1976, except for the month of July.

6.2% Growth in Year
The inflation-adjusted growth in gross national product—the nation's total output of goods and services—for 1976 as a whole was a seasonally adjusted 6.2 per cent. This followed a decline of 1.8 per cent in 1975, the Commerce Department said.

Measured in 1972 dollars, the GNP totaled \$127 billion, up from \$119 billion in 1975.

The so-called GNP price deflator, which is considered to provide the most accurate measure of inflation, rose by 5.1 per cent last year. This compared with an increase of 3.8 per cent in 1975.

In the final quarter inflation as measured by the price deflator rose to 6.2 per cent from 4.4 per cent the previous quarter, the Commerce Department said.

Reporting on consumer prices today, the Labor Department said prices rose at a seasonally adjusted 0.4-per-cent rate in December, representing an annual rate of 4.8 per cent.

The increase followed rises of 0.3 per cent in October and November, and carried the consumer price index to 174.3 per cent of the 1967 average, up 4.8 per cent from December, 1975.

The department said this was the smallest annual rise in four years.

Measured in current dollars, that is, not adjusted for inflation, the GNP last year grew by 11.6 per cent to \$169 billion, up from \$151 billion in 1975.

In another report, the Commerce Department said housing starts rose 13 per cent in December to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.94 million units, up from a revised 1.73 million units in November. The December figure was up 51 per cent from the 1.29-million-unit figure recorded in December, 1975.

For the year, housing starts totaled 1.54 million units, an increase of 33 per cent over the 1.16 million units posted in 1975. However, building permits fell by 5 per cent in December to 1.51 million from 1.59 million in November.

Prices Increase on NYSE
For First Gain in 4 Sessions
NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (IHT).—A technical adjustment from recent losses helped prices score their first gain in four sessions on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Natural gas and other energy-related issues again were the center of investor attention, although a number of corporations with bullish news also met with a strong following.

Some analysts believed Wall Street was cheered partly by a smaller than expected rise in the consumer price index in December.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 6.24 at 968.67, while advancing issues outnumbered those declining by about 880 to 490. Volume totaled 37.12 million shares, compared with 24.38 million yesterday.

At 3 o'clock the Dow was up 6.49 points.

At the close of NYSE trading, Coastal States Gas, a volume leader, climbed 1 1/4 to 15 5/8 on 343,700 shares.

Other strong features in the energy group included Florida Gas ahead 1 1/4 to 23 3/4, Santa Fe International 7/8 to 52, and Southland Royalty also up 7/8 to 46.

Orange-Co. picked up 1 7/8 to 10 1/8 in active trading. Strength in the issue was linked to the freeze in central Florida's citrus belt.

Communications Satellite spurred a 1/4 to 32 1/2 a day after the Federal Communications Commission authorized construction of a domestic satellite system.

IBM, up 2 1/4 to 277 1/2, and Comsat were among the firms selected by the FCC to construct and operate the system.

Westco Financial gained 1 to 19. Yesterday it declared a stock split.

Bally Manufacturing, however, dropped 3/4 to 42 5/8, reversing an early uptrend.

Reynolds Metals rose 1 1/4 to 38 1/2. It reported lower fourth-quarter profits.

Seligman & Laks surrendered 1 5/8 to 17 1/8. The company reported lower earnings for the fourth quarter and year.

Caterpillar Tractor dropped 2 7/8 to 52 1/4. The firm came in with sharply lower earnings for the fourth quarter.

Monosanto, another weak spot, lost 1 1/4 to 83 5/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in brisk trading. The Amex index rose 0.20 to 111.42.

Falcon Seaboard rose 1 3/4 to 40 3/4 after raising the dividend by 10 cents to 25 cents a share.

Customer Stock Debt Up
NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—The New York Stock Exchange said customer debt to its member firms increased \$350 million in December to a total of \$7.96 billion. Both the amount of this debt and the collateral behind it, as well as the number of margin accounts, was the highest ever since the exchange began maintaining statistics in January 1965.

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All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Issue price: 100%

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January 17, 1977

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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 19

1976-77	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
1976-77	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
1976-77	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
1976-77	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th

1976-77	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
1976-77	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
1976-77	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
1976-77	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th

Dfls. 60,000,000.-
6 3/4% bearer guaranteed Notes of 1972
due 1976/1979
of
HAMERSLEY IRON FINANCE N.V.,
Curaçao N.A.

Second annual redemption instalment
(Redemption Group No. 3
having fallen due on March 1st, 1976)

As provided in the Terms and Conditions of the
Trust Deed dated March 1st 1972,
Redemption Group No. 4, amounting to
Dfls. 15,000,000.—, has been drawn for redemption
on March 1st 1977 and consequently the Note
bearing consecutive number 4 and all Notes
bearing a consecutive number which is 4 or
a multiple of 4 higher than 4 are payable on

March 1st 1977

at

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(Central Paying Agent)
Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.V.
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
in Amsterdam
and
Banque Générale de Luxembourg S.A.
in Luxembourg.

January 12th 1977

International Bonds Traded in Europe

1976-77	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
1976-77	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
1976-77	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
1976-77	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th

Currency Rates

January 18, 1976												
By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.												
	\$	£	DM	FF	L.N.	Gf.	Sw.	Sfrs.	SwissF	Dan.Kr.		
Amsterdam	2.5195	63.3	104.61*	5.041*	25.57*			6.81	100.59	42.37*		
Bremen	(3) 37.01	63.60	18.38	7.624	4.198*	14.091			14.763	82.2		
Frankfurt	2.5195	63.3	104.60	5.041	25.58	8.514*			40.46*			
London	(3) 1.7145	63.4	14.110	3.5253	1.515	4.3390	63.475		4.3320	149.20		
Milan	8.88	1515.98	366.32	176.88		350.22	32.21		351.70	38.26		
Paris	4.8943	6.8580	307.65	12.485	126.00	13.4715	199.000					
Zurich	2.5195	63.3	104.60	50.28*	2.2842*				42.31*			
The following are dollar values only: Amsterdam: 9.9645; Bremen: 42.37; Dublin: 8; 9.07; Fina: 58.98; Schilling: 17.895; Selig: Krona: 4.2495; Sw: 285.89; Norw. Krona: 3.8515; Fin. mark: 3.6189; Belg. Krona: 37.44; Hong Kong: 4.8954; Singapore: 3.4018; S. Africa: 3.4018.												
(a) Commercial Rate. (b) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000. (d) Units of 10,000. (e) Amounts needed to buy 100 Marks.												

Ivy Litvinov, the 'Lucky Old Woman'

PEOPLE: *British Equity Relents On a U.S. Actress*

Buchwald

PERSONALS

Litvinov was then named deputy commissar for foreign affairs and went on a series of missions for Lenin throughout Europe, joining Litke and the children along the way. They finally arrived in Moscow in 1923 and moved into an old building, directly across from the Kremlin, which had belonged to a sugar merchant before the revolution (it is now the British Embassy).

Only Misha and Flera Litvinov and their daughter Nina, now married, remain in the Soviet Union. Mrs. Litvinov doubts she will ever see them again.

Dona McKechnie
in the show

The average U.S. 15-year-old has seen 13,400 murders on television, according to John Benton, chairman of the Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corp.,

SAMUEL JUSTICE

AMERICA CALLING	PERSONALS
MESSAGES, JAN. 20, 1977	LEONARD AMSTER would appre-

— *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.
